



USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agriculture Information Network

Template Version 2.09

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 9/4/2008

GAIN Report Number: UP8019

Ukraine

Livestock and Products

Calm Market before the Storm: Insufficient Production and Insignificant Imports

2008

Approved by:

Ann E. Murphy, Agricultural Attaché
Agricultural Affairs Office

Prepared by:

Alexander Tarassevych, Agricultural Specialist

Report Highlights:

Declining domestic production led to a significant deficit of beef and pork on the market in 2008. Following Ukraine's accession to the WTO red meat imports increased significantly, but only enough to satisfy a small portion of domestic consumption. A significant product deficit led to extremely high domestic prices for red meat and consumption shifted to less expensive poultry products. In 2008 Ukraine's red meat market opened up to exports from the U.S.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Annual Report
Kiev [UP1]
[UP]

Data included in this report is not official USDA Data. Official USDA data is available at <http://www.fas.usda.gov/psd>

Section I. Narrative

Executive Summary

Domestic production of beef and pork in Ukraine is declining and is expected to continue this trend in the near future. Concentrated predominately in households, production is very inefficient. Not even the combined effects of abundant, cheap fodder, state support programs and technical barriers to imports were able to turn the situation around in 2008. The number of both pigs and cattle continued to decline in 2008, thus any stabilization or temporary increase in meat production is expected to be short-lived. High red meat prices that resulted in the Ukrainian market made a good incentive for investments in the sector, however a relatively small number of projects in the swine-breeding sector are under way and there are no major ones in the beef sector.

State policies in 2007-08 ranged from severe import restrictions to state import of meats including pork and later beef products. Ukraine's accession to the WTO has somewhat liberalized the market of red meats, but a fully transparent and predictable market environment is not yet here. Thus could develop in 2009. Complete closure of the Free Economic Zones (FEZs), previously serving as duty-free import loopholes took place in late 2007. FEZs are not expected to be a trade-affecting factor in the rest of 2008 or at any time in the future.

Imports of red meat are expected to grow in both 2008 and 2009. After a long break U.S. suppliers resumed pork exports to Ukraine in late 2008. All supplies were purchased by the State Reserve of Ukraine, the state-appointed official trader. The commercial import market in 2008 will remain far below its potential volume, restricted by technical barriers to trade. Commercial imports are expected to resume in 2009.

Production

Beef and pork production rely heavily on inefficient households (i.e. subsistent farming) with little or no use of modern production methods. Ukrainian households will continue to be the major producers of pork and beef in 2009. Due to significant import barriers, production of beef and pork in Ukraine remains largely isolated from world market competition. The major side effect of this protectionist policy is low competitiveness of both enterprises. The only free-market signal received by producers is the price of feeds, but even that cost factor was limited due to grains export quotas that remained in place until June of 2008. Producers of red meat have insignificant political lobbying power, when compared to poultry producers. At the same time they benefit from the same GOU decisions such as limitation of feed grains exports (See [UP8005](#) GAIN Report for more information on grain export quotas).

The cumulative effect of turbulent GOU domestic policies on red meat production is negative. The policies were very uneven both on the production side and on the trade side (see trade section of this report). In many cases the GOU was not able to secure a smooth subsidy flow (particularly in January-February of 2008), making business planning difficult. Producers of beef and pork also continue to face relatively high loan rates despite GOU programs, such as partial compensating of loan rates.

In an attempt to cushion consumers from rising prices for major food products, the government imposed a 15% trade margin ceiling on retail chains. The law #2292 adopted May, 2008, established the maximum margin for beef, pork and sausage products (with the

exception of smoked sausages). Retail chains reacted by passing the price control back up to processors and producers, limiting production incentives even further.

Swine

Households are the largest producers of swine. Their production accounts for a 60% share (4.1 million animals) versus agricultural industrial farms with 40% (2.7 million animals). Industrial production is in turn represented by commercial farms of three types. The first type, farms with legacy hog swine operations, inherited a certain number of animals from former collective farms. The second type is specialized in swine-breeding and hog operations of average size (500-3000 animals) and accounts for approximately 30% of market share. The big specialized farms with 40,000-80,000 animals account for approximately 25% of market share. The efficiency of pork production fluctuates significantly depending on farm type.

The majority of hogs produced by private households is sold with minimal or no profit. Good genetics or balanced diet can hardly be applied on farms of this type. The same is true for legacy hog operations inherited from the old collective farms. These farms are not exclusively hog farms, but farms with diverse production allowing for some profits on selected products. These farms are going out of the swine business and slowly decrease the number of animals over time. In many cases they supply piglets for private households, or keep the enterprise in place to avoid unemployment in the village, thus pursuing social, not business goals. In most cases household production is considered to be a subsistent farming activity providing families with their own meat products.

Average and big specialized farms definitely operate as profit-oriented business entities. Those of them which apply modern technology are quite successful. Progressive production methods are slowly adopted in pork production with little use of energy for heating and lighting the animal shelter.

The PSD table brought pork production forecast for 2007 into accordance with official statistics, relatively close to the forecast level. The forecast for 2008 is revised downward to reflect industry's response to more expensive feeds. Significant feed price increases took place in the first half of 2008 despite feed grain export quotas. In 2009 production is expected to be significantly lower as a consequence of the 2008 drop and in response to import growth. Upward production pressure is expected from the 2008 feed grains bumper crop, but it probably will not outweigh the negative production factors.

Cattle

In 2008 Ukraine's beef industry continues to be in crisis with no sign of recovery. This is true for industrial agricultural enterprises which increased slaughter significantly, accounting for a 15.2% drop in cattle numbers as of July 1st, since January 1st. The number of animals is on the decline and the quality of those remaining is not good, especially if expected to be used to develop an efficient industry.

Beef production remains a derivative of the dairy industry and is highly dependent on milk prices. Beef animals constitute an insignificant portion of the Ukrainian livestock herd. Bovine animals are concentrated mainly in households, responsible for 69% of cattle herd, while industrial enterprises are responsible for the remaining 31%. At the same time industrial enterprises are responsible for a significantly higher share (45%) of male calves on feedlots. This explains significant herd decrease: it came in reaction to high feed prices exaggerated by the generally low efficiency of dairy animal feeding.

Industrial production of beef from dairy animals remains inefficient. It is poorly managed and uses more inputs than necessary. Ukrainian dairy farms lack good genetics although growing import of animals may improve the situation over time. A few investment projects in the Ukrainian dairy sector have lacked preparation and have been overly expensive. Businesses have not yet invested in the Ukrainian beef/dairy industry and continue to target the poultry and swine sectors because of higher and faster rates of return.

There are government support programs designed to increase production. They suffer from uneven and irregular payments and volatile import policies making business planning impossible, the same problems seen in the swine industry.

Similarly to pork, the PSD production numbers have been changed to reflect official changes in the Ukrainian State Statistics Committee year-end statistics. The 2007 numbers were close to predicted. At the same time slaughter and beef/veal supply numbers for 2008 were increased for the same reason as pork. Expensive feeds have driven inefficient production away in 2008.

Consumption

As reflected in the PSD, the consumption of red meat in 2008 is expected to grow in response to growing incomes of low-paid workers and pensioners. Disposable incomes in Ukraine increased by 30.3% in 2007, so many low-income consumers increased their red meat consumption. Note: the disposable monthly salary in Ukraine remains quite low at UAH 1647 (\$354) as of May 2008. Due to import restrictions (explained in details in the trade section of the report) high quality beef is not available on the market. Ukrainian consumers may choose between expensive veal, male calves culled from the dairy herd population and slaughtered at 1-1.5 years of age and low-quality beef derived from the dairy cows.

Growth will continue in consumption at both retail (fresh meat from domestic producers) and for further processing segments (both imported frozen product and domestically produced meat). When consumers made a decision between red meat and poultry products, the large price difference shifted their choice to poultry. At the same time in red meat – poultry consumption trade of, red meat significantly worsened its position due to higher price growth. Significant technical barriers to trade kept red meat imports on a relatively low level, leading to chilled pork price growth to the range of \$10-\$12 /kilogram in open-air markets in early 2008. Concurrently, poultry prices grew considerably less, remaining at \$4-\$6 / kilogram level in retail outlets. Thus in 2008, red meat consumption was significantly undermined by price growth.

Unlike poultry, imported red meat is restricted to further processing by industry. Although illegal from the WTO standpoint, technical barriers to trade remain in place in 2008. The stamp "for further processing" is affixed by the Veterinary Service on every imported shipment of beef or pork.

Trade

In 2008 Ukraine's red meat market became accessible for US beef and pork. Despite remaining problems between the veterinary services of two countries, some trade is taking place. The vast majority of pork imports is coming from state trade, but 700 tons of commercial shipments will arrive to Ukraine in early fall.

In late 2007 the GOU was successful in the long term fight aimed at elimination of import loopholes. They closed the Free Economic Zones (FEZs) and got rid of other grey import schemes. Together with prohibitively high import duties and inefficient domestic production,

this policy resulted in significant supply decrease, putting Ukrainian meat-processing industry on the edge of survival and setting retail meat prices at exceptionally high levels. The steep increase in food prices in turn led to significant inflation growth (projected to reach annually 15%-25%) threatening the overall economic stability of the country. Popularity of the GOU started to decline following criticism in the mass-media and by political opposition. These developments finally attracted attention of government officials and they decided to take action by increasing the red meat supply.

At the same time, in early 2008, Ukraine concluded its WTO accession negotiations. As a result of 14 years of long negotiations, the Parliament ratified Ukraine's Accession Protocol on April 10, 2008. However, the Ukrainian Parliament failed to adopt multilaterally agreed import duty rates. After a long discussion in Parliament and active lobbying against the lowering of import duties for agricultural products, the Parliament rejected the WTO-compliant Customs Tariff. It also failed at attempts to approve alternative partially compliant drafts. In order to avoid negative international reaction, the GOU forced Ukraine's Custom Service to implement new custom duties by an internal order. Order # 14/655-EP introducing WTO-agreed import duties was adopted by the Customs Service on May 16th of 2008. The document is currently in force and import duties are being charged accordingly. New import duties are listed in Section II below. Nevertheless the "old" Customs Tariff technically remains a valid official document, a contradiction that foretells a legal collision unresolved by Parliament.

The most notable change in the new Customs Tariff was the abolition of the fixed rate import duties, which previously were translated into extremely high *ad valorem* equivalents. The remedy eliminated a situation, in which imported red meat products had been subject to 50%-140% import duty while declared *ad valorem* rate was only 10% or 30%. Adoption of the new import duty rates finally opened a road for formation of a transparent import market not limited to preferential zones or preferential importers. In anticipation of market reopening, many importers had earlier signed import contracts. Thus import revival was observed somewhat earlier, when Parliament ratified the WTO accession protocol.

As mentioned before, the GOU was sharply criticized for high meat prices and high inflation. Technically in early 2008 the red meat market remained open for suppliers from Latin America, but technical barriers to trade undermined supplies significantly. After some unsuccessful attempts to adopt a 50,000 ton pork import quota (before the WTO accession) the GOU decided to go further and initiate state purchased imports of red meat, initially only pork, using State Reserve¹ as a GOU-appointed buyer. The first country to supply pork to State Reserve was Poland with a 15,000 tons a month contract. Many of the processors were unsatisfied with the price and quality of pork offered, so the GOU started imports from other countries. Some commercial imports also started, including insignificant import from the U.S. All red meat imports both State Reserve and commercial were destined for further processing. Arrival of early shipments is expected in September.

The import forecasts in the PSD tables were changed for 2008 to accommodate for the new developments. The trade forecast for 2009 remains subject to trade policy changes. By the time this report was drafted it was not clear whether the state-initiated shipments are going to continue in 2009 or whether state imports of beef are going to start with significant volumes. Current policy in place envisages imports only until the end of 2008. A consequence of state purchase may be that private commerce follows. Significant production

¹ Official name: State Committee of Ukraine for State Reserve. The State Reserve is a state institution tasked to store a selected set of goods to satisfy country needs over special periods such as war or emergency situations. It is also tasked to stabilize markets through commodities interventions when supply-demand imbalances or critical shortages occur.

cuts in 2008 will not allow the GOU to close down the market in 2009 without a sharp supply decrease and another price surge. Thus imports for 2009 are projected at a relatively high rate.

Insignificant beef exports outlined in the PSD table are the results of increased animal slaughter and are not from the previous year animal production increase. Technical barriers to beef exports, imposed by the Russian Veterinary Services, were reduced in 2008, opening the Russian market for limited supplies by selected Ukrainian slaughterhouses.

Section II. Statistical Tables

Ukraine Cattle PSD Table (1,000 Head*)

Animal Numbers, Cattle; Ukraine	2007			2008			2009
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2007			Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			MY Begin: Jan 2009
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	New Post Data
Total Cattle Beg. Stocks	6175	6175	6175	5491	5710	5491	4970
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	3347	3347	3347	3096	3080	3096	2900
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	57	57	57	48	56	56	55
Production (Calf Crop)	2650	3180	3135	2400	2930	2900	2710
Intra-EU Imports	0	0		0	0	0	0
Other Imports	4	0	4	1	1	1	1
Total Imports	4	0	4	1	1	1	1
Total Supply	8829	9355	9314	7892	8641	8392	7681
Intra EU Exports	0	0		0	0	0	0
Other Exports	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Total Exports	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Cow Slaughter	0	0		0	0	0	0
Calf Slaughter	0	0		0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter	3230	3541	3715	2690	2965	3327	3025
Total Slaughter	3230	3541	3715	2690	2965	3327	3025
Loss	107	103	107	95	95	95	85
Ending Inventories	5491	5710	5491	5106	5580	4970	4570
Total Distribution	8829	9355	9314	7892	8641	8392	7681
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0		0	0	0	0
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0		0	0	0	0
Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventory Balance	-684	-465	-684	-385	-130	-521	-480
Inventory Change	-5	-5	0	-11	-8	0	0
Cow Change	-8	-8	0	-8	-8	0	0
Production Change	-23	-8	0	-9	-8	0	0
Production to Cows	78	93	92	76	93	92	92
Trade Balance	-3	1	0	0	0	-1	0
Slaughter to Inventory	52	57	60	49	52	61	61
TS=TD			0			0	0

*These are not USDA official numbers

Ukraine Beef and Veal PSD Table, 1000 MT CWE (1,000 Head in reference cells) *

Meat, Beef and Veal Ukraine	2007			2008			2009
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2007			Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			MY Begin: Jan 2009
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		Annual Data Displayed	New Post Data
Slaughter (Reference)	3230	3541	3715	2690	2965	3327	3025
Beginning Stocks	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Production	539	446	542	457	373	480	442
Intra-EU Imports	0	0		0	0		
Other Imports	13	11	13	30	15	22	75
Total Imports	13	11	13	30	15	22	75
Total Supply	567	472	570	502	403	517	532
Intra EU Exports	0	0		0	0		
Other Exports	50	38	35	10	30	17	9
Total Exports	50	38	35	10	30	17	9
Human Dom. Consumption	502	419	520	477	358	485	508
Other Use, Losses	0	0		0	0	0	
Total Dom. Consumption	502	419	520	477	358	485	508
Ending Stocks	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Total Distribution	567	472	570	502	403	517	532
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0		0	0	7	25
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0		0	0	0	0
Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventory Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weights	167	126	146	170	126	144	146
Production Change	0	-4	0	-15	-16	0	0
Import Change	-52	-58	0	131	36	0	0
Export Change	138	138	0	-80	-21	0	0
Trade Balance	37,0	27,0	22	-20,0	15,0	-5	-66
Consumption Change	-8	-12	0	-5	-15	0	0
Population	0	0		0	0		
Per Capita Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TS=TD			0			0	0

*These are not USDA official numbers

Ukraine Beef (HS 020230) Imports 1000MT

Commodity	Meat, Beef/Veal	
Time Period	Units: 1000 MT	
Imports for:	2006	2007
U.S.	0	0
Others		
Brazil	12.8	5.2
Argentina	4.5	3.0
Hungary	0.4	0.6
Moldova	0.1	0.2
Lithuania	0.0	0.1
Total for Others	17.8	9.0
Others not Listed	1.4	0.0
Grand Total	19.3	9.0

Data Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

Ukraine Beef (HS 020210) Exports 1000MT

Commodity	Meat, Beef/Veal	
Time Period	Units: 1000 MT	
Imports for:	2006	2007
U.S.	0	0
Others		
Russia	1.8	33.2
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.6
Kazakhstan	0.0	0.2
Belarus	8.8	0.1
Comoros	0.3	0.0
Total for Others	10.9	34.1
Others not Listed	0	0
Grand Total	10.9	34.1

Data Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

Frozen Beef Blocks Wholesale Price (Value Added Tax Included)

Country	Ukraine		
Commodity	Beef, Meat		
Prices in	UAH	per uom:	1 kilogram
Year	2007	2008	% Change
Jan		31.0	
Feb		33.0	
Mar		32.8	
Apr		33.2	
May		32.8	
Jun		32.1	
Jul			
Aug			
Sep			

Oct			
Nov	27.0		
Dec	28.3		
Date of Quote	09/01/2008	MM/DD/YYYY	

Source: *Ukrainian Importing Companies*

(Exchange Rate: Jan 2007- May 2008 \$1= UAH 5.05; May 2008 – Current \$1= UAH 4.85)

*The most popular poultry cut imported in last 5 years

Ukraine Swine PSD Table (1,000 Head*)

Animal Numbers, Swine; Ukraine	2007			2008			2009
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2007			Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			MY Begin: Jan 2009
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	New Post Data
Total Beginning Stocks	8055	8055	8055	8650	8650	7020	6000
Sow Beginning Stocks	640	640	614	675	700	535	444
Production (Pig Crop)	7700	7700	6986	8200	8400	6528	5465
Intra-EU Imports	0	0		0	0		
Other Imports	5	30	11	5	40	55	65
Total Imports	5	30	11	5	40	55	65
Total Supply	15760	15785	15052	16855	17090	13603	11530
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter	6435	6435	7267	6670	6870	6933	5030
Total Slaughter	6435	6435	7267	6670	6870	6933	5030
Loss	675	700	765	685	720	670	550
Ending Inventories	8650	8650	7020	9500	9500	6000	5950
Total Distribution	15760	15785	15052	16855	17090	13603	11530
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0		0	0	0	0
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0		0	0	0	0
Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventory Balance	595	595	0	850	850	0	0
Inventory Change	14	14	0	7	7	0	0
Sow Change	14	14	0	5	9	0	0
Production Change	2	2	0	6	9	0	0
Production to Sows	12,0	12,0	11,4	12,0	12,0	12,2	12,3
Trade Balance	-5	-30	-11	-5	-40	-55	-65
Slaughter to Inventory	80	80	90	77	79	99	84
TS=TD			0			0	0

*These are not USDA official numbers

Ukraine Pork PSD Table, 1,000 CWE (1,000 Head) *

Meat, Swine; Ukraine	2007			2008			2009
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2007			Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			MY Begin: Jan 2009
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	New Post Data
Slaughter (Reference)	6435	6435	7267	6670	6870	6933	5030
Beginning Stocks	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Production	530	470	635	540	517	603	440
Intra-EU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Imports	82	60	71	65	65	140	180
Total Imports	82	60	71	65	65	140	180
Total Supply	634	552	728	627	604	765	642
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total Exports	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Human Dom. Consumption	610	530	706	604	582	743	620
Other Use, Losses	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	610	530	706	604	582	743	620
Ending Stocks	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Total Distribution	634	552	728	627	604	765	642
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0		0	0	17	60
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0		0	0	0	0
Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventory Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weights	82	73	87	81	75	87	87
Production Change	9	8	0	0	10	0	0
Import Change	32	13	0	-19	8	0	0
Export Change	-33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade Balance	-80	-60	-71	-64,0	-65	-140	-180
Consumption Change	12	8	0	-2	10	0	0
TS=TD			0			0	0

*These are not USDA official numbers

1

Ukraine Pork Imports, 1000 MT (HS 020321)

Time Period		Units:	1000 MT
Exports for:	2006		2007
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Brazil	29	Brazil	36
Total for Others	29		36
Others not Listed	1		0
Grand Total	30		36

Data Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

Ukraine Pork Imports, 1000 MT (HS 020329)

Time Period		Units:	1000 MT
Exports for:	2006		2007
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Brazil	13	Brazil	25
Total for Others	13		25
Others not Listed	1		1
Grand Total	14		26

Data Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

Live Hogs Procurement Price (value Added Tax Included)

Country	Ukraine		
Commodity	Live Animals (in Live Weight)		
Prices in	UAH	per uom:	1 kilogram
Year	2007	2008	% Change
Jan			9.5
Feb			10.2
Mar			12.5
Apr			14.2
May			15.0
Jun			14.2
Jul			
Aug			
Sep			
Oct			
Nov	8.2		
Dec	8.5		
Date of Quote	09/01/2008	MM/DD/YYYY	

Source: Ukrainian Importing Companies

(Exchange Rate: Jan 2007- May 2008 \$1= UAH 5.05; May 2008 – Current \$1= UAH 4.85)

*The most popular poultry cut imported in last 5 years

Ukraine Custom Tariff for Beef/Veal and processed products
 (as implemented by the State Customs Service Order #14/655-EP dated by May 16th, 2008 and Envisaged by the Law Draft 2351)

HS Code	Description	Old Tariffs		New Import Tariffs *
		Ad valorem Import Duty Rate	Fixed minimum rate, € per 1 kg.	
0201	Meat of Bovine animals, fresh or chilled	10%	€1	15%
0201 20 90	Other meat cuts bone in	-	€1	15%
0201 30	Other meat cuts boneless	-	€1	15%
0210 20	Bovine meat salted, dried or smoked	-	€0.5	15%
1602 50	Bovine meat, offal nes, not livers, prepared/preserved	30%	€1	10%

* Import duties were empowered on May 16th, 2008; preferential import duties now are equal to regular ones.

Ukraine Custom Tariff for Pork and Products
 (as implemented by the State Customs Service Order #14/655-EP dated by May 16th, 2008 and Envisaged by the Law Draft 2351)

HS Code	Description	Old Tariffs		New Import Tariffs *
		Ad valorem Import Duty Rate	Fixed minimum rate, € per 1 kg.	
0203 11	Swine carcasses and half carcasses, fresh or chilled	10%	€0.6	12%
0203 12	Swine hams, shoulders & cuts bone in, fresh or chille	10%	€0.6	12%
0203 12 90	Other cuts	-	€1	12%
0203 19	Swine cuts, fresh or chilled, nes	-	€1	12%
0203 19 11	Swine cuts of front quarter, fresh or chilled, nes	10%	€0.6	12%
0203 21	Swine carcasses and half carcasses, frozen	10%	€0.6	10%
0203 22	Hams, shoulders and cuts, of swine, bone in, frozen	10%	€0.6	10%
0203 22 90	Other cuts	-	€1	10%
0203 29	Swine cuts, frozen nes	-	€1	10%
0203 29 11	Swine cuts of front quarter, fresh or chilled, nes	10%	€0.6	10%
0210 11	Hams and shoulders, swine, salted, dried or smoked	-	€0.5	20%
0210 12	Bellies (streaky) of swine, salted, dried or smoked	-	€0.5	10%
0203 19	Swine meat, salted/dried/smoked not ham/shoulder/bell	-	€0.5	10%
1602 41	Swine hams & cuts thereof, prepared or preserved	30%	€0.8	10%

1602 42	Swine shoulders & cuts thereof, prepared or preserved	30%	€0.8	10%
1602 49	Swine meat or offal nes, prepared,preserved, not live	30%	€0.8	10%

* Import duties were empowered on May 16th, 2008; Preferential import duties now are equal to regular ones.